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Hongkong Daily Press.

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Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-
acts all effects of perspiration, and is as
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1342]

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a1412]

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his services.
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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [a2455]

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PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
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For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

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and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in
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AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1905. [2349]

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Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday,
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WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [55]

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SALVAGE
ENGINEERS.

THIS COMPANY POSSESSES THE
MOST POWERFUL & EFFICIENT
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TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS ACTED UPON
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [2265]

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Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
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WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
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JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. [206]

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Dress Suitings of the VERY FINEST quality only. Fit Guaranteed.
All Orders receive the most careful and prompt attention, and are executed under the
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MORNING Do. ... 55	PROCK Do. ... 70
OVERCOATS ... 45	TROUSERS (Cashmere) ... 15
RIDING BREECHES ... 15	FANCY VESTS ... 17

Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [a36]

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DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a129]

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PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in
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Hongkong, 27th October, 1905. [a37]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [2355]

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FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [52]

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FROM
1874 to 1904.

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SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

AMONG others are the following:

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quarterly instalments without any
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DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents. [a1565-5]

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Dining accommodation for 500 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
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Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
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CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

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Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a2410]

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Special Rates for Tourists.
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Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a4]

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as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
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Comfortable accommodation for travellers
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One steamer (ex. Hongkong), daily to and
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[a241] **THE MANAGER.**

INTIMATION



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VERY OLD LIQUEUR
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WHISKY.A Blend of the finest WHISKIES distilled
in SCOTLAND ofGREAT AGE,
VERY FINE AND MELLOW.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the BEST
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PER DOZEN \$16.50

Two following are also recommended, and are
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A.—Thorne's Blend, Per Doz. \$12.00

B.—Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, a
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C.—Aberlour-Glenlivet, 13.50

D.—H.K.D. Blend of the Finest Old
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LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

13

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Only communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1905.

No one will accuse the Chinese with being too rapid in their actions towards obtaining some improvement in the administration of the internal affairs of the country. It has for a long time been announced that China was at last really going to do something in this direction which would astonish the world; and many who had long despaired of any good thing coming from Peking had a faint hope that happier days were about to dawn upon the Celestial Empire. At last something definite came out when it was announced that it had been determined that a Proclamation should be issued next China New Year in favour of introducing representative Government into the country in twelve years. The most captious of critics could hardly say that this was doing things in too great a hurry; and the Chinese, if they are at last bent upon some kind of reform, seem determined to keep up their reputation of acting on the golden principle of "festina lente." It is not surprising if some of a more sceptical disposition than the average should have grave fears that this announcement may be merely the Chinese way of again putting off action; but still there are signs that possibly there may be something in it, and that at last the long prophesied Chinese awakening is to take place. The declaration which has been made at least shows that the Chinese have been forced by circumstances to recognise that the question of internal reform is one which in some way must receive their practical attention; and that it cannot be shelved, as has hitherto been the case at Peking, as one quite beneath the dignity of the Celestial authorities to consider as within the range

of practical politics. No doubt the Peking Officials would gladly put aside the matter altogether, and simply dismiss so revolutionary an idea, as that of granting representation to the people, as utterly incompatible with the paternal system of Government with which China is blessed. Their idea would be to do something which would keep people quiet for a time, while the Government was actively engaged in doing as little as it could, a plan which at least has the advantage of giving the authorities a chance of getting out of the difficulty if from unexpected circumstances the opportunity of so doing should arise. The distance of time at which something in the way of representative Government is promised does not seem very encouraging; but still there is room to hope that circumstances will be such as to force the Government of China, in this instance, to adhere, at least to some extent, to their promises. Some improvement in the internal administration of the country is essential if China is to preserve her national independence, with a neighbour of such progressive tendencies as Japan close by. This fact cannot have escaped the notice of the officials; and it must be well known to them that the weak spot in their system is their inability to rely upon the masses; and the history of recent events in Japan ought to have made it apparent to them that the best (if, indeed, not the only) way of securing popular support is to give facilities for a reasonable amount of representation.

At first sight it might seem that the instincts of the Chinese were so much opposed to representative institutions that, even if the authorities desired to introduce them, a movement of the kind would be impossible. Such, however, will hardly be considered to be the case by those who have had an opportunity of studying Chinese institutions practically, and of judging of Chinese powers of organisation and administration, not from books, but from the actual facts. In theory, it might be supposed that the automatic instinct was that which most generally characterises the Chinese. The system of Government is based upon an extension of the idea of paternal authority, and passive obedience would seem to be the special habit that would be evolved from such a system of Government in the course of centuries. The Chinese, however, as existing in the present day, have by no means so blind a reverence for authority of an arbitrary character as might be supposed, while in a variety of directions they undoubtedly show capabilities of self-government, which are not ordinarily credited to them. In their village organisations and in the system of government by "hundreds" in force in their cities they show considerable administrative instincts, while their Guilds and other associations prove that they are able to unite for common objects, and to devise measures for general advantage within stated limits. This, of course, is the very germ of representative government; and if it be true that the Chinese intend to follow up the Japanese idea of improving upon these various existing associations, and working out from them a system of representation which will apply to the larger affairs of state, there is at least good reason to hope for satisfactory results. From what we know of Chinese powers of administration as displayed by them in many important directions in this Colony—such as some of their Commercial Companies, and to some extent also in the Legislative Council—we have good reason to believe in their power of governing by representation in minor matters. To apply this, without modification, to the larger affairs of state would, no doubt, be venturesome and might prove dangerous; but a careful study of the system in its less important forms, and the formation of a constitution on the basis of the facts thus in evidence, and a study of the best models in Europe and America, would in all probability lead to satisfactory results. It is this which (no doubt at the suggestion of Japan) the Chinese appear at the present time inclined to essay. Twelve years certainly appears a far-off date at which to hope for practical results; but still in a matter of this kind it is well not to move too rapidly. If, however, the Chinese are really in earnest, we may hope for substantial results at a much earlier date. There seems no doubt that at the present time the Chinese are taking definite steps to acquire a critical knowledge of foreign institutions, and if they are wise enough to adopt such knowledge to the wants of their country it is not beyond the range of hope that they may succeed in establishing some form of

representative government, which would undoubtedly go far to remove many of the difficulties under which the country has so long laboured.

Some Japanese troops have already returned, and more are on their way home.

Admiral Togo expects the *Mikasa* to be refitted before the present year expires.

Lieutenant H. D. Belgrave, 2nd R.W.K., has qualified, with distinction, in Musketry, first class.

It is reported that M. Ginsburg arrived at Nagasaki on his way to Yokohama, where he intends to re-open his office.

It is reported that the shock caused by the blowing up of the steamer *Chatham* in the Suez Canal was distinctly recorded by seismographic instruments at Sina. This will cause some to doubt the value of earthquake records.

A Peking telegram to the *N. C. Daily News* says:—Germany has concluded a Postal Agreement with China, by which all the German post offices along the line of the Shantung railway will be closed, and the business handed over to the Chinese Imperial Post Office.

At the Union Church Literary Club a Musical Evening, arranged by Mr. and Mrs. David Wood, will take place to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. when the National Songs of the Nations will be rendered and their history and origin explained. Mr. Geo. Gribble will take the chair.

The native composers and pressmen at the Government of India and Bengal Secretariat, numbering several thousands, are on strike. The Calcutta "Gazette" was suspended. Master printers and private presses threaten to look-out if they are not given time to consider the demands by the employees. There are signs of the strike spreading. It is believed to be a phase of the boycott movement.

The Shanghai Municipal Council was to entertain Dr. Kaapp (German Consul-General and Senior Consul) to a dinner to-day (2nd inst.) prior to his departure for home. Dr. Kaapp has not only been exceedingly popular among his own nationals but equally so among all the members of that cosmopolitan community and, during the short period of his office as Senior Consul, has done most efficient work.

Peking has fallen. A telegram received by the Shanghai mandarin reports that in the sham fight on the 24th instant a large detachment of the Southern Army by a strategic movement managed to penetrate the centre of the Northern Army, defeating the road to Peking, resulting in a retreat of the latter forces all along the line, and thereby giving the victory to the Southern Army.

A Chinese writer in a Shanghai contemporary says:—Chinese men hants in the United States have lately subscribed and sent to various associations in Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton the total sum of \$8,000 gold, to keep alive the agitation against the unjust clauses of the proposed Exclusion Treaty between China and the United States. The agitation must not be confounded with the boycott movement.

A New York telegram says:—Russia will establish two lines of steamships between Russian ports and New York and will endeavor in every way to win any trade which is possible in America. This line will be well equipped as passenger and freight carriers, and it is said that their brokers look forward to a large immigrant business, and that the Czar will favour the emigration of his people to the United States. This plan is the direct result of the peace conference and the warm admiration for America conceived by M. de Witte and the Czar. The former is now in St. Petersburg and gave the Czar such a glowing account of the wonders of the United States that the latter wants a closer intimacy to prevail. The taking off of the preventive tariffs on American goods into Russia has already created a brisk trade in certain lines of merchandise.

Engineering states that British steamers are still the safest to travel or ship goods by. The percentage of annual loss of British steamers is 1.19, and of sailing ships 2.35, while for the other nations that own over a million tons of steam shipping, namely Germany, the United States, Norway, France, Italy and the British Colonies, the percentage is 1.04. With a British fleet of 15,391,000 tons of steam and sailing vessels, the percentage of tonnage lost is 1.30, whereas Germany, with only 3,369,800 tons, has a percentage of 1.47; the United States, with 2,590,000 tons, a percentage of 2.69; France, with a fleet only a little more than one-tenth that of Great Britain—namely, 1,633,366 tons—has a percentage loss of 1.33; Norway, with 1,717,654 tons, a percentage loss of 2.19; and Italy, with 1,187,566 tons a percentage loss of 2.52.

CHINESE EMPEROR
UNRESTRAINED.

It appears that the sensational story of the confinement of the Chinese Emperor was not true after all. The *N. C. Daily News* has a telegram from Peking, on 26th October, saying:—The story of the imprisonment of the Emperor is proved to be baseless. After the bomb outrage there was some rumour of having an heir apparent appointed, and Princess Pu Lun and Tasi Chiu were mentioned as candidates. This gave rise to the story of the Emperor's imprisonment.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

AN AMENDE PROPRE.

SHANGHAI, 1st November.

The train incident is entirely settled.

The Governor of Nanking has apologised, restored the property, and punished the ringleader.

LORD CURZON'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, 1st November.

Lord Curzon has been attacked with fever and his departure from India has been postponed.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

NEW CONSTITUTION SIGNED.

SANGUINARY CONFLICTS AND MUTINY
OF BLACK SEA SQUADRON.

LONDON, 31st Oct.

The new Constitution for Russia has been signed by the Czar at Peterhof.

It guarantees liberty of person and speech and permits formation of unions; grants an extended suffrage; and provides for the establishment of a Legislative Duma with Ministerial responsibility.

Count Witte is appointed Premier. Popular satisfaction with the Constitution is doubtful. Universal suffrage is demanded.

Sanguinary conflicts have occurred in many cities of the Empire, and the strikes continue.

It is reported that the Black Sea Squadron has mutinied and killed Admirals Birlof and Chuknin.

Some of the troops called upon to disperse riots have refused to fire.

Cossack atrocities are worse than heretofore.

LATER.

LONDON, 1st November.

The Tsar's manifesto is generally accepted, but extremists doubt its sincerity and demand a republic.

The strikes are weakening. The position in Poland and Odessa is grave.

The revolt has spread to Helsingfors and M. Pobiedonostzoff has resigned.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, 30th October.

Telegrams from all parts of Russia are of the most gloomy description, but the day passed quietly in St. Petersburg. Moscow is isolated, and the Governor has issued a despairing appeal to the population for fidelity to the Tsar.

A manifesto has been issued by the Tsar appointing M. Witte Prime Minister, empowered to co-ordinate and unify the branches of administration, the manifesto grants civil liberties to the people, extends the legislative powers of the Duma and enlarges the franchise.

There are indications that the strike is weakening for lack of funds. Much bloodshed has occurred at Rostov. Odessa is outwardly getting more quiet but the revolt is smouldering.

COTTON TRADE AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR MANCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.)

The cotton market was greatly surprised on Sept. 23 at an important sudden advance in raw American cotton in Liverpool, caused through a serious rise in New York and New Orleans. It was a matter of manipulation. It was reported in New York that the Southern Cotton Growers' Association had come to an agreement with a clique of bulls to hold about 2,000,000 bales till 11 cents per lb. were got for it. This is in face of the prospects of a fairly large yield in the States. It is hardly likely that Lancashire spinners will be led to anticipate their requirements in view of the continual slack cloth and yarn demand and the outlook in regard to a free office in our dependency. Cotton mill building is going on in the County Palatine, the number of factories going up now being 55, representing £4,750,000, which will cost £5,500,000 or thereabouts. Owing to the higher rates now ruling in iron and steel, textile machinery prices are higher than they were three months ago.

A man does not care two straws whether another man gets married or not. But a woman bitterly resents the marriage of another woman, and her concern in weddings and breakfasts is excited only by curiosity about the clothes and her interest in the food.—T. McDONALD
Remble in London Opinion.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 1st November.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First
Police Magistrate).

JAPANESE STOWAWAYS.

The two Japanese females who had stowed away on the German steamer *Hohenzollern* at Moji, and who had been remanded twice in order to induce them to return to their native land, were now brought up and fined \$25 each.

THE DEFECTIVE MORTAR CASE.

His Worship gave his decision in the case in which Lam Cheuk San, contractor, of 93 Wellington Street, was charged with failing to comply with the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, which required him to make use of proper materials in the construction of building works at No. 16 Des Vaux Road. Mr. Perkins, of the Building Department, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. P. W. Goldring the defence.

His Worship said—The defendant is charged before me for that he on the 5th day of September, 1905, did neglect to comply with the requirements of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance requiring him to make use of proper materials in the construction of building works at No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central. Section 100 of the Ordinance is as follows:—"Every wall constructed of brick, stone or other hard and incombustible substance shall be solid across its entire thickness and shall be properly bonded and substantially put together with cement-mortar or good lime-mortar composed of good cement or lime and clean sharp sand with red or yellow earth or other suitable material to the satisfaction of the Building Authority."

The following facts were proved to my satisfaction—That on the 5th September, 1905, extensive building alterations were going on at No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central and that the defendant was the contractor making the alterations. A building inspector of the Public Work Department took a sample of the mortar which was being used. This sample was taken from the same heap of mortar which was being hoisted up and used for brick work on a wall of the said building. The said sample of mortar was then made into two briquettes, tested, and found not to be a good lime mortar. I am satisfied on the evidence that mortar exactly similar to the mortar which was made into those two briquettes was being used in the brick work of this house. I am moreover of opinion that the making of two briquettes only in the present case was a fair test of the quality of the mortar as a whole. I therefore convict the defendant and order him to pay a fine of \$250 in default of which he will be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months.

Mr. Goldring—Would your Worship fix a time when the fine should be paid.

His Worship—Oh, it must be paid at once, otherwise he will have to go to goal.

GAMBLING OVER A CRICKET FIGHT.

Judgment was also delivered in the case in which three natives were charged with keeping a gambling house and 60 others charged with gambling on the results of a cricket fight.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown solicitor, prosecuted, Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the second defendant, and Hon. Dr. Ho Kai for the remainder.

His Worship reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, which he said had been proved to his satisfaction. He had no hesitation in convicting the first three defendants of keeping a common gambling house, while the rest of the defendants were found therein when the police raided the house. Under the Ordinance they were presumed, until the contrary was proved, to have been playing therein. He therefore convicted the rest of the defendants of playing in a common gambling house. The first three defendants would be fined \$75 dollars each or six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, and the others \$5 each or 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (Acting
Second Police Magistrate).

A VAGRANT.
William Alexander Martin, remanded from yesterday on a charge of vagrancy pending a medical examination as to his condition, was ordered to be placed in the House of Detention, the doctor having certified that he was sane.

A BOTTLE AS MISSILE.
An Tai, a marine hawk, was charged with throwing a missile, to wit a bottle, from the first floor verandah of 151 Queen's Road East and inflicting a severe scalp wound on a native. As the victim would not be able to leave hospital until Saturday, the case was remanded till then.

CONGO ATROCITIES.

CRUELITIES IN FRENCH TERRITORY:
M. GENTIL ACCUSED.

Paris, 25th September.

A short time ago, a mission, under the late M. Brazza, was dispatched to the French Congo, with the object of making an inquiry into the actions of certain officials, who were alleged to have been guilty of the most revolting cruelties in their treatment of the natives.

The *Matin* this morning says it has reason to believe that the report drawn up by the Brazza Mission contains overwhelming charges against M. Gentil, the Commissioner-General of the Congo Government. Disgusting cruelties are alleged against M. Gentil, such as hanging women up by the feet until they died, ordering negroes to be clubbed to death and forcing the natives to carry heavy burdens of stores a distance of 280 kilometres, for the use of the troops at Tchad. He is accused of being responsible for the sacrifice of an enormous number of the native population.

The *Matin* adds: "That is what M. Brazza, who was returning to France as an accused, had to tell the Minister for the Colonies."

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

31st October.

A NEW OPIUM PREPARATION.

The following is a translation of an article published in the *Sze-Mun-Po*:—"Opium was formerly imported from foreign countries only. It is a drug which possesses the evil power of destroying the people's energy. Its importation and consumption drains the money out of our country, and the injuries done by this drug are indescribable. Since the commencement of the boycott on American goods our people have started to manufacture all sorts of foreign articles to prevent our wealth from flowing into foreign hands. We now hear that the proprietor of the Chu-chung lane tobacco factory, named Chu-Tai-Yu, has discovered a substitute for Indian opium. The new drug is prepared by mixing Yunnan opium with molasses and it is said that it has the aroma and the taste of the Indian prepared opium." The writer of the above seems to have overlooked the fact that the duties levied by the I.M. Customs on foreign opium constitute a large portion of China's revenue. Were the importation to cease, China would have to impose new taxes on the people to counterbalance the loss from that source of revenue. I do not think Chu-Tai-Yu's potent stuff is likely to affect the importation of the real stuff just yet.

FUNERAL CEREMONY.

It is reported that a grand ceremony was held in the Viceroys' yamen on the 29th inst. owing to the death of His Excellency's older brother, Shum-Chun-Wing, who died in Shan-shi province on the 25th inst. All the provincial officials attended the ceremony.

THE KWANG THAT LAY THE GOLDEN EGGS.

It is reported that local merchants have received letters from their branch offices at the Capital saying that the Board of Revenue in Kwangtung and Kwang-shi provinces, noticed an item of seven million taels under the heading, "Monies spent for the purchase of firearms and ammunition incidental to the quelling of the rebellion in Kwang-shi," and that three million taels out of that sum had been borrowed from foreigners. The Board has decided to instruct Viceroy Shun to repay this enormous foreign loan by raising the funds necessary in the two Kwang. The northern officials apparently think that the resources of the two southern provinces are inexhaustible.

DETERGING THE RIVER.

Owing to the numerous boats, junks and sampans that anchor at Po-Lau, near the I. M. Customs offices, and on account of the shallowness of that part of the harbour which is gradually silting up, the Commissioner of Customs has given instructions to have that portion of the river dredged for the general convenience of boats that use that section of this congested harbour.

PIRATE CHIEF CAPTURED.

Chan-Leong, a notorious pirate chief, who with a thousand well-armed followers has been levying blackmail on many villages up-country for many years and has amassed vast sums of money, has been trapped at last through the exertions of Ng-Chung-Yu, a magistrate. A member of the goaty named Tai-Wai reported the whole affair to Viceroy Shun. It is said that Magistrate Ng will have a substantial promotion. Chan-Leong is now on his way to Canton, escorted by a strong force of Braves. He will be judged here as soon as he arrives.

A FREAK.

A woman in Po-Kung (Honam) gave birth the other day to a girl with two heads. The parents were very much afraid and immediately engaged several Chinese priests to take the baby away to the fields outside the city and leave her there.

THE HOPPO'S YAMEN.

The Hoppo's yamen in the walled city has been vacant since the abolition of the post some time ago. Admiral Li-Tsun has now applied to have the use of the premises. His present yamen near the Ching Hot Gate will be turned over to the Powai-Ying, who will use the premises as their offices.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

It is reported that Viceroy Shun intends to connect Kongmoon with Canton by telegraph. The traffic is growing rapidly at the former port and its proximity to the important city of Sun-wai renders the establishment of a telegraph station there desirable. Most of the important centres of the province are still without telegraph stations.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

KING LEOPOLD'S GREAT SCHEME.

Brussels, September 25.

The *Vingtime Side* announces that upon the initiative of the King of the Belgians the Polar explorers, MM. Lecoq and Arkovski, of the Belgian Expedition, Professor Norden-schild, and Messrs. Brice and Shackleton had a meeting after the sitting of the Mons Congress, and that the following was the result of their deliberations:—

"This morning, at the opening of the Congress, a scheme for international expeditions to the North and South Poles will be delivered to the fifth session. It is proposed that these expeditions shall be organised through the good offices of the various Governments interested in the scheme, and that monster subscriptions shall be opened for the purpose. The Government of the King of the Belgians will play a great part in the organisation of the expeditions. The Polar explorers Sverdrup and Nansen (Norway), the Duke of the Abruzzi, Von Drygalski (Germany), Charcot (France), De Gerlache and Rakovitz (Belgium), and Cook and Peary (United States), who had been summoned to the meeting, were prevented from attending, but they wrote offering their support to the enterprise. The world's congress will discuss the question at this morning's sitting. Numerous subscriptions have already been received.—Reuter.

WITH THE VOLUNTEERS.

A GRIFFIN'S EXPERIENCES.

In my previous contributions I expressed disappointment that the uniform had not the sentimental value it possesses at home in attractive feminine eyes, but I discovered a practical value one morning. Happening to miss the 8.30 launch I availed myself of the offer of a friendly lift to Kowloon and crossed in the ferry. When I put my money down I found that I was only charged ten cents instead of the usual fifteen. Needless to say I made no protest but mumbled greatly. Had the apparently impossible happened—had the Chinaman actually made a mistake in calculating money that was not in his own interest. I could not understand it until it occurred to me to examine my ticket. There I learned that the fare for soldiers, sailors and policemen in uniform was ten cents. Of course I felt a bit proud of myself. That I should be actually taken for a soldier in less than three weeks from joining the service was more than I ever expected, and I felt so generous that I thought of returning and "tipping" that boy. But the ferry boat moved and I was prevented from displaying my generosity.

Going "on guard" is not relished by the ordinary volunteer. It cuts him off from the social pleasures of the evening and imposes upon him duties which are rather irksome, yet it has its compensations. With the corporal and the two men not on "sentry go" gathered round the table in good form there are usually some very entertaining yarns told and the merry laugh which comes occasionally from the guard tent indicates that these on duty are not repining in silence over their comparative isolation. When the bugle sounds just before six o'clock and the men for guard fall out they are usually regarded by their comrades as almost martyrs. While there are few who willingly seek to go on guard, there are some who pride themselves on avoiding that duty. Needless to say, this is not playing the game fairly, as it means that the conscientious have to undertake the wearisome task more often than they ought.

Leaving the guns, those of us for guard hasten to our tents, clean our rifles, buckle on our waist belts and side arms, and fall in on the level ground below. Here we and our arms are inspected by the orderly officer, and we are marched off to the main guard tent. We are informed that each man has two hours on and four off. I got the last turn—from 10 to 12 and from 4 to 6. Keeping our rifles with fixed bayonets, ready at hand, we sit down at the table outside the tent. Not unnaturally the experiences of others on guard become the subject of the conversation, and I was advised not to emulate the exploits of a certain individual who challenged all the water carrying coolies, and as they did not respond, arrested them and confined them in the guard tent. When his successor came on duty he apparently wished to have the distinction of a capture also, and on a coolie approaching he chased him until he captured him. What the orderly officer said next morning when presented with the frightened Chinaman need not be printed. Suffice it to say that he did not commend their excess of zeal.

One advantage of being on guard is that you are well attended to in the matter of chow. There is no waiting and shouting to attract the boys. Everything is brought with dispatch and you really enjoy your meal in comfort. After dinner some of "the boys" come along to commiserate with you on your banishment from the canteen and most probably sit down to have a share in the quieter amusements of the guard tent. A cup of coffee is brought along for each and then I relieve the sentry. Of course I must not divulge the nature of the charge that was committed to me on that occasion. But it was important, overwhelmingly important, and the burden of it was so great that I hardly knew what my feelings were. Happily my beat was along the shore and I was able to look out to sea. As the searchlight was at work, the scene was invested with an additional though temporary charm, and one did not feel the time so tedious when there was so much to delight the eye. The arrival of an occasional launch gave one the opportunity of challenging those who landed, but fortunately for themselves they were all friends. Had they been otherwise one shudders to think of what duty would have compelled one to do. By 11 o'clock all the noise in the camp had ceased, and the stillness of the night was only broken by the lapping of the waves on the shore. A peculiar sound behind made me stop. I strained my ears, but could not discover its nature. A heavy footfall induced me to go forward and under the shadow of the tower I saw a dim form. Then I made out two eyes and closer inspection revealed them to belong to a harmless pony. At midnight I summoned the corporal and was relieved. Turning in, I tried to sleep, but the bed seemed harder than usual and the belt and bayonet always seemed to be getting in the way. My fitful slumbers were disturbed at 4 o'clock, when I had again to shoulder my rifle and patrol the beat. It was an eerie sensation going out into the chilly morning in a dazed and sleepless condition, but footsteps woke me up and I was on the *qui vive* to challenge the Indian soldiers going on and off guard. At five o'clock I woke the corporal, who roused the bugler, and he in turn annoyed the whole camp by sounding the Reveille a quarter of an hour later. Then the duties of the guard practically ceased. The coffee arrived a few minutes after the bugle call and I need not tell you that it was very welcome. Putting the tent in order, we waited the appearance of the orderly officer who dismissed us at 6 o'clock and our vigil was concluded. A swim refreshed us

newly, but not till we had made up the arrears of sleep did we feel ourselves again.

I cannot conclude this record of my experiences without a reference to the inspection of last week end. On Saturday afternoon we proceeded to the north of the island, and on the way had to go through a stretch of sand where walking was very difficult. Arrived at the place where the guns were drawn up, we waited in some anxiety for the inspecting officer, but when he did arrive he put us all at our ease, and then we went on with the work of the day, trying to hit targets on the hills on the opposite side and water to test us still further, we were ordered to pick up spades and dig a trench. Some entered into the work with great enthusiasm and some didn't. When a fellow hadn't handled a spade seriously since his boyhood days on the sands of some watering place at home, he is apt to find the exercise somewhat trying. That several were awkward at the work will be readily understood, and it frequently happened that the sand lifted on the spade did not reach the intended destination. One man left the trench and seemed to engage in some form of gymnastics, bending his head to the ground. When questioned on the subject, he remarked: "Why some blessed idiot has put a shovel down my neck." Whether there was exactly a shovelful deposited there I would not like to say but he certainly had a fair quantity of sand which was not likely to be very soothing. One fellow was conspicuous because he had not taken off his jacket and excused himself by saying that his shirt was all holes and buttons. Ultimately our work was concluded and we set out for camp. But our return was not so easy as we had anticipated. We had to take back the guns, and as these had to be dragged over the stretch of sand on which we found it so difficult to walk before, you can imagine something of the task that was set us. It was back-aching and leg-aching work and we reached camp panting and tired. Fortunately, after the amusement of the evening there was on this occasion nothing to disturb our rest and we rose fresh in the morning for the inspection by the Commandant and the General Officer Commanding. The general was very complimentary to us and that was reckoned by most as ample compensation for the exertions of the day before. Subsequently we listened to the ministrations of the pastor—at least some did—and then we realised that the official programme of the camp was concluded. The afternoon was devoted to entertaining friends and swagging round in dress suits and field service caps, and swinging sticks, while those with cameras were very busy for an hour or two. The sports which followed were very exciting and after the last race we took our departure for home. We did not, like the Arabs, "fold our tents and silently steal away." We were more prosaic. We returned our bedding and moved off amidst much chin-wagging and pledging "our next merry meeting."

CHINESE SCHOOL REFORMS.

A committee of Chinese gentlemen contributed the following report to the *Daily News* at Shanghai.

It has been known that in China until very recently scarcely any care was paid with regard to the constitution of schools. It has been firmly maintained that every student should always be ready to repeat his lessons, but it is not indispensable for him to understand the meaning at the same time.

The Four Books and the Five Classics constituted all that the students should study. Sciences are never taught in the schools. Such schools, however, can hardly produce any men of ability.

Though several schools have been opened, both by the Government and by the people in different provinces in which new methods of teaching are used, yet it is hopeless to have education extended to all, as the expenses for opening such new schools are very great, and the numbers of these schools are too limited.

A society known as the "Society for Re-organizing Private Elementary Schools" has been established in Peking by Mr. Shen Keh-yie, an enthusiastic scholar of Shanghai.

He began his work in July last year, and in the following winter he opened a branch society in Soochow, where there was also a society for the teachers of the private elementary schools to study. Over thirty of these teachers became members of this society with their students numbering over three hundred. The students are examined once a month by the society, and those who reach a certain standard in the examinations get prizes, and their teachers get rewards from the society once in half a year.

The expenses of the society were subscribed by the gentry and scholars of the place. After this has been done for half a year, the result is clearly shown that the students have improved a good deal in their learning.

When the gentry of Shanghai heard this they at once requested Mr. Shen to come to Shanghai, consulting him about the organisation of a Central Society in Shanghai. They also asked him to go personally over the three prefectures of Soochow, Sungkian, and Taichang for the purpose of re-organizing the private elementary schools.

Mr. Shen said that he was glad to do so. He began his travel in June last, and finished his trip at the end of September, after having travelled over the various districts of the three prefectures. During the trip 21 branch societies have been established, and those who became members of the society number over 3,600, viz.: about 200 teachers of various private schools, and 400 gentlemen who have signed their names, and over 3,000 students from private schools of different parts.

Mr. Shen is a hardy, enduring and experienced man; he does not mind much the hot weather, but works very hard for the benefit of young men. He also gave books and maps, etc., to those on whom he called. He was heartily welcomed wherever he went, and meetings were held and addresses given by him.

It is said that the high officials of Nanking, Chekiang, and Fuhien have ordered their subordinate officers to follow this example. The measure is easy and useful, for a sum of \$100.00 is quite sufficient to open a branch society and reform five or six private schools in a year.

Should this be put to test everywhere, great changes would take place in the educational world of China, and the country will become wealthy and strong in a few years.

REVIEWS.

Coins of Japan, by Dr. NEIL GORDON MUNRO. Yokohama: published privately. \$12.50.

The work of a busy surgeon in Yokohama, the result of spare time researches in connection with a clever man's hobby, the only object claimed for this book is that of affording relaxation for other brainworkers who may take it up. This is false modesty. There is a whole library of works on the subject in Japanese, but this we believe, is the first and only work in English, placing within the reach of the unlearned in sinology the mass of interesting information it contains. It is erudite, and yet has a certain strain of pawky humour which prevents dullness, even for the reader not particularly enamoured of numismatics.

Dr. Munro, evidently an ardent collector and diligent reader, has not disdained to supplement his own knowledge with that of the Japanese authorities, living and dead, and to these he tenders full acknowledgment. There is an interesting introduction which may appear in the light of padding to those acquainted with anthropology and the history of barter, etc.; but it adds to the completeness of the book, and is a far from tedious résumé of the philosophy of the subject. This refers, not to the introduction so called, but to the first chapter, entitled "prehistoric and protohistoric." Following a quotation of Taylor's well-known and interesting discussion on the ox as a unit of value, Dr. Munro seriously makes the somewhat silly remark that "it is possible that the word 'ox' vulgarly applied to money, might be traced to 'hoof,' which is used to designate the foot of certain animals, but was formerly applied to the animals themselves, especially when counting them for sale or exchange." As to this panning coincidence, so to speak, of this panning discovery, the author's, when he remarks, "the common Japanese word for money is 'o shi,' honourable foot." But there is an example of this sort of coincidence in his own book, page 48, where we read: "Toil (工) with the sword (刀) was, in ancient times, the most laudable occupation, and the combination of its implied deeds of 'derring do,' was a significant way of writing 'merit.' 'Ko' and 'to' combined therefore mean merit." Why not as justly suggest the possibility of tracing a connection with the word 'kudos'? We seem to remember that the slang word, 'off,' had a music-hall origin, and that even so it was only a contraction of an argotic word 'offish,' the source of which we have failed to remember. But for that vague recollection, we might have joined the learned doctor in his search for possible derivations, and have suggested the French word 'out' as an indication that eggs were once used as a currency. But while there are points here and there for the critic to carp at, the book is without serious blemish as a serious contribution to the foreign literature of Japan. It will rank as a work of reference, and in this connection it is a pity that the proofs should have been read so badly. The letterpress teems with irritating literals.

The chapter on "the antique coins" is very interesting, and that on medieval coins is historically enlightening, as are the subsequent pages. China contributed both coins and conquerors. The comments on the various inscriptions never become tedious, which alone stamps a compliment to a writer on such a subject. There is an appendix dealing with Japanese archaic writing, and an excellent index. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the book is the illustrations, which reach the acme of excellence so far as printers' colouring is concerned. It is these which are responsible for the high price of the work.

The Far East, by ARCHIBALD LITTLE. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 7s. 6d.

"The Far East" in one volume of three hundred pages smacks of Colquhoun's *One Lesson*; but big as the subject is, no one reads this book attentively without knowing more of the Far East than he knew before, and knowing as much as "one small leaf" can reasonably be expected to carry. The author certainly has "the power, acquired by a life-long residence in the East, of imparting a local atmosphere" to his descriptions, and in the last forty-five years he has not travelled over the length and breadth of China without acquiring information. The famous rolling stone presents his rich, mossy accretions in this volume, which will be heartily welcomed into the bibliography of the Far East. It is, by the way, written for the "Regions of the World" series; and is a fully charged epitome of Far Eastern information.

The author has, in the volume itself, made his acknowledgments to all the authorities consulted; he has further to express his obligation to Dr. Morrison, the indefatigable correspondent of the *Times* for allowing him free access, during his recent stay in Peking, to his valuable and truly unique collection of books on China; to Major Ryder, R.E., for kindly revising the chapter on Tibet; and to his old friend, Mr. Thos. W. Kingsmill, of Shanghai, for revising the ethnographic and antiquarian data, upon which subjects he is, in China, the chief living authority. The foregoing quotation is from the author's preface.

The author begins by defining "the whole of Eastern Asia outside of British India and Siberia" as his theme, excluding, however, the Dutch East Indies and the Malay archipelago, in which latter he includes the Philippines. He dwells on the *richness* of the area treated, and remarks that while Asia supplies lavishly the needs of man, "it falls in its production of man." In a footnote he adds: "The opium-making war between Russia and Japan, which has broken out since this book was written, renders this statement true of the Asiatic continent only."

Whereas there will surely be cavillers. China, he says, is the most valuable, the most important, as well as the most interesting portion of the Far East. His remark that the dependencies of China proper—Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan and Tibet—"bear much the same relation as do our own colonies and dependencies to their mother country" may evoke a grimace from some of us, especially as the affinity is said to be marked "in the one bottom fact that neither derives any direct pecuniary benefit from the relation; the obligation, if any, being on the side of the dependency fostered and protected at the expense of the parent country." With Corea and Tibet particularly in mind—no strychnine of Manchuria—this does not strike us as a grand compliment to the British Government. After a notably expert general outline of the physical geography of China, we have detailed descriptions district by district; the division being into river basins, a very suitable one for China, with entries, as it were, of history, ethnography, politics, and general information. There is an interesting reference to the mysteriously-originating, "long persistent, hot, dry, land winds" from the west that devastate the Peking district from March to June, parching the land, and making the city almost uninhabitable at that period with its famous dust storms (p. 33). The premonitory of Shantung appears to have been at one time an island (p. 45). Perhaps the most interesting part relates to the Yangtze, sphere, about which Mr. Little has written exhaustively before, and with regard to which he is probably the greatest living authority. For two thirds of its enormous length, the valley is nowhere wider than the river bed; that is, it is a continuous ravine. The remaining third flows through an alluvial plain. The sediment it carries out to sea "is sufficient to create annually a fresh island in the Pacific one mile square and fifteen fathoms deep." This prompts a very interesting prophecy: "In the very near future the innumerable rocky islands which fringe the coast, the 'Saddles,' the 'Rugged' and the Chusan archipelago generally, and which now stand out of the shallow waters of the estuary, will look down upon embanked paddy fields, with the river flowing between, precisely as the hills inland from Shanghai now stand out from the fields which have been raised by the same process within the limits of the historical period." Certainly the appearance of the hills thus mentioned suggests that at one time they were islets in a huge lake or inland sea; and the author believes that in a comparatively recent geological time that the river did run through a series of lakes. He elaborates this theory convincingly (pp. 60-61). In the discourse on the southern basin we note the remark: "Continuing up the Pearl river we reach the frontier town of Pook, by which, as we showed in our account of Yunnan, we attain the easiest ascent to the Yunnan plateau from the outside world, and by which the railway about to be built from Hongkong to Canton will doubtless, sooner or later, be prolonged into Yunnan." May we interpolate at this point a fervent amen? Canton (p. 137) "appears to have been in touch with the Roman Empire, while Arab, Dutch, and Portuguese traders early brought it within reach of western commerce." A footnote on the Hakka (p. 137) is also interesting, but space available for quotations is now running short. As might be expected, knowing of the collaboration of Mr. Kingsmill, the geology of Hongkong receives full attention. (P. 141 et seq.) No investigation is known of in connection with the sedimentary deposit of the Pearl River, but the persistent silting up of Macao harbour shows it to be enormous. Macao as a port is doomed; it "now rests in the glories of its historic past and of its salubrious climate, which contrasts so favourably with the muggy atmosphere of the mountain-locked harbour of Hongkong. Hence it is hardly probable now that the reclamation works, proposed by Portuguese engineers and estimated to cost \$200,000, will ever be taken in hand by the Portuguese Government." Hongkong, we read, is "a credit to British rule and an example to surrounding countries."

After referring to the sheltered position of Victoria in winter, and the successful afforestation of the island, the author says of Hongkong: "Its old evil reputation for malaria has disappeared, and, but for the hesitation of the Government in enforcing complete sanitary regulations upon the reluctant Chinese population, it would be one of the healthiest commercial cities in the world, as it undoubtedly is one of the most prosperous and most beautiful."

The remaining half of the book deals with Manchuria (informatively) Mongolia, Turkestan (interestingly), Tibet (authoritatively), Indo-China, Corea, Siam and Japan. It is on the whole a "geography book" that will greatly assist teachers, make their lessons more attractive, and it will help also those who desire to come to a better understanding of the political and social questions of the Far East. There are eight coloured maps and many illustrations.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF FILMS.

No. 3 F. O. K. FILMS, \$1.80.

OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION.

LONG, HING & Co.,

DEALERS IN PHOTO SUPPLIES.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE BURLINGTON.

2, PEDDER STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

HATS AND HOME MADE COSTUMES OF THE LATEST STYLE.
EVENING AND WALKING GOWNS IN GREAT VARIETY.
BOOTS AND SHOES FROM BEST AMERICAN HOUSES.
RIBBONS AND CHIFFONS IN NEWEST SHAPES.
LACES AND LACE-COLLARETTES; SMART SHAPES AND DESIGNS.
INFANT BONNETS AND SILK HATS.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR EVENING WEAR.
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS FOR TENNIS AND STREET WEAR.

HATS AND DRESSES MADE TO ORDER WITH THE GREATEST PROMPTITUDE AND EFFICIENCY.

BEST VALUE IN THE COLONY.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905.

PLAGUE INCIDENCE AT HONGKONG.

Following were the figures compiled by Mr. H. E. Pollock to illustrate his argument at the Sanitary Board meeting, in favour of issuing clean Bills of Health. Each group of figures explains itself:—

LIST OF PLAGUE CASES.

FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.

Date.	Cases.	Date.	Cases.
1st July	6	Brought forward	95
2nd	1	1st Aug.	3
3rd	3	2nd	3
4th	4	3rd	1
5th	1	4th	1
6th	1	5th	1
7th	3	6th	2
8th	3	7th	1
9th	3	8th	1
10th	5	9th	2
11th	3	10th	1
12th	3	11th	1
13th	1	12th	1
14th	1	13th	1
15th	4	14th	2
16th	5	15th	1
17th	3	16th	1
18th	1	17th	1
19th	1	18th	1
20th	7	19th	1
21st	1	20th	1
22nd	3	21st	1
23rd	1	22nd	1
24th	3	23rd	1
25th	1	24th	1
26th	2	25th	1
27th	2	26th	1
28th	2	27th	1
29th	2	28th	1
30th	2	29th	1
31st	2	30th	1
1st Aug.	2	31st	1
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1st Sept.	3		
2nd	3		
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1st Nov.	3		
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27th	3		
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29th	3		
30th	3		
31st	3		
1st Jan.	3		

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not enclosed for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic address: Pusan, J. L. A.B.O., 5th Ed. Lister's.

P.O. Box, 33, Telephone No 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

I HAVE this day RESUMED CHARGE of the Company's business at this Port.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2492]

C. M. S. BAXTER SCHOOLS.

THE ANNUAL SALE of WORK in aid of the C. M. S. BAXTER SCHOOLS will be held in the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, from 3.30 to 5.30 P.M. The favour of your attendance is requested.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2493]

TO LET.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM situated in very healthy locality.

Apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2494]

A CONCERT

will be given in ST. ANDREW'S HALL, on SATURDAY, 4th November, 1905, by the SOCIETATE PHILARMONICA, Assisted by Local Talent. In aid of the Kowloon Seamen's Institute.

Pieces of Admission: \$2 and \$1.

Booking at S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2495]

ALFRESCO FETE

(In aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul) to be held on the grounds of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th day of November, 1905, from 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission Ticket, \$1.00.

The Tickets on being presented at the "Souvenir Pavilion" will be exchanged for a Souvenir (on the evening of the Fete only).

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Grace & Co.'s Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. Campbell, Moore & Co.'s Store, and at the Gate on the Night of the Fete.

The Various Stalls will be open for the inspection of the public from 3 to 5 P.M. on the 12th inst.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2486]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAIMUN," Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above port on TUESDAY, 3rd inst., at 9 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAUREL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2487]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship "RUGIA," Captain von Hoff, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 P.M.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers and carries a duly qualified doctor and stewardess.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2488]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR ZAMBOANGA, JOLO (SULU ISLAND), SANDAKAN AND KUDAT. Taking Cargo at Through Rates to TAWAU, LAHAD DATU, LABUAN, MENADO, SIMPURA, USUKAN AND JESSELTON.

THE Company's Steamship

"BOHNEO," Captain F. Sembill, will be ready to load on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [2488]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR PIUMI AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"TRIESTE," Captain Mistrorigo, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., P.M. This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905. [3]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) and SATURDAY.

the 3rd and 4th November, 1905, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road (Corner of Lee House Street), A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS, comprising—

OLD SATSUMA VASES, BOWLS and INCENSE BURNERS, FINE GOLD CLOISONNE TEA SETS, CLOISONNE VASES, OLD BRONZES, IVORY INLAID PLACQUES, SILK EMBROIDERIES, SILK KAKEMONOS, IVORY CARVINGS, JAPANESE OLD JOSH, JAPANESE CARVED CHAIRS, IVORY INLAID SCREENS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2474]

[BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1905, at 3 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria, aforesaid, registered in the Land Office respectively as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 505, and the REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 505, together with the messuages thereon known as Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62 Stone Wallah Lane, and Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Wanchai Road, Area 3,720 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [2446]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to offer for sale by Public Auction On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their SALES ROOMS, Lee House Street, Victoria, Hongkong, the following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Sowkwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely, all that piece or parcel of ground situate at Sowkwan, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as Sowkwan Lot No. 53 of area of 1,242 square feet or thereabouts, together with the messuages or Tenements thereon known as Nos. 36 & 37 Sowkwan Road.

The premises are held for the residue of the term of 999 years from 3rd January, 1900, at the annual Coven Rent of \$4.00.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from

MR. O. D. THOMSON, Solicitor for the Vendor, or from the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. [2389]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE Latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY. 37, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST. No. 10, DAGUILLAR STK 37. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [2174]

PRINTING.

THE JOB PRINTING and BOOK-BINDING DEPARTMENTS of the Hongkong Daily Press are furnished with every appliance for the

ELONGT EXECUTION OF

PRINTING & BOOKBINDING

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

INCLUDING

BUSINESS CIRCULARS, COMPANY PROSPECTUSES, COMPANY REPORTS & BALANCE SHEETS, BILLS OF LADING, FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE FORMS

COMMERCIAL CODES, COMMERCIAL REPORTS, COMMERCIAL FORMS OF ANY KIND, ALSO

DANCE PROGRAMMES AND MENU CARDS.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S VISITING CARDS.

LEDGERS & ACCOUNT BOOKS MADE TO ORDER

PERIODICALS BOUND AND BOOKS OF ALL KINDS RE-BOUND IN THE BEST MATERIALS.

Estimates furnished on Application to the Printing Department "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office

INTIMATIONS.

LOST.

A BUNCH of THREE KEYS held together by three rings. A reward is offered for the return of the same to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [2485]

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, SHANGHAI.

THIS BUTCHERY IS AGAIN prepared to SUPPLY its PATRONS in Hongkong, during the Winter Season, with GAME, FRESH and CORNED PRIME BEEF, SAUSAGES, BRAWN and GAME PIES, &c., &c.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1905. [2483]

NOTICE.

THE UNITED STORES.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, ARMY AND NAVY COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, COAL MERCHANTS, ETC.,

MOST respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have opened a store in the Colony at No. 92, Queen's Road Central, and are prepared to accept all kinds of orders which will be attended to and executed in the shortest time, and earnestly hope to be favoured with the kind patronage of the Public. Prices very moderate.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2472]

NOTICE.

THE UNITED STORES.

DURING the 1st day to 15th day of November next a JAR of CHINESE PRESERVES WILL BE PRESENTED to any customer or customers for every order which amounts to \$5.00 (cash) at a time.

THE UNITED STORES, No. 92, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2473]

FOR SALE.

A COLLECTION of over 3,400 POSTAGE STAMPS.

Apply by letter to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1905. [2491]

REMOVAL SALE.

FROM 1ST TO 15TH NOVEMBER.

ORIENTAL SILKS, CREPES, EMBROIDERIES, RUGS, LACES, DRAPEY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

ALL TO BE SOLD AT COST PRICE. BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Kindly note that the above articles are suitable for presents for Xmas and New Year. Inspection earnestly solicited.

DRUMMAL CHELLABAM, 2, D'Aguiilar Street.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2489]

TYPEWRITERS

CLEANED, REPAIRED, OVERHAULED.

TYPEWRITING WORK UNDER TAKEN.

Charges moderate.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO (late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau), 34, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor).

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [2479]

SUN FAT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, PONGEES, GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS.

ESQNT FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS. No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Any Order Promptly Attended To. Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BEAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W. J. W. KEW, Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [1433]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at H. RUTTONJEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 33, Elgin Road, and Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

INSURANCES

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO. 13 Hongkong, 1st January, 1905.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1904. £17,161,299.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0

II. FUND FUNDS... 3,001,266 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SEAWAY TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1587]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [184]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Society No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of November, 1905, at twelve o'clock, Noon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed:—

"That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Society be altered by inserting therein immediately after the words: 'The Reinsurance of Risks when deemed necessary' the words 'and also the entering into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits union of interests co-operation' joint adventure reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or Company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which 'in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Society, and also the taking or otherwise acquiring and holding the whole or any number of shares in any Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Society or carrying on any business which the Society is authorized to carry on or which the Society is authorized to benefit the Society' and also the investing of the monies of the Society in any manner which may from time to time be determined" and that the objects of the Society be altered accordingly.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Forms of PROXIES can be obtained from the undersigned.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905.

By order of the Board,

W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary. [2393]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1905, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, 1905.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 23rd November, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

S. A. SETH, Secretary. [2471]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

NEW ISSUE SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the FINAL CALL of \$5.00 (five dollars) per Share has been made, and is PAYABLE at the Company's Office, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDINGS, on or before 1st December, 1905. Shareholders are requested when paying the above mentioned call to send to the Company's Agents their Provisional Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905. [2427]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

THE CERTIFICATE for the five Shares

Numbered 26,825, 27,073, 27,475, 27,454 and 29,419, which are fully paid up, standing in the name of WONG HO, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the 15th November next, a NEW CERTIFICATE will be issued by the Company and the Old Certificate will thereafter be held null and void.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [2470]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO., Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents. 35 & 37, Hing Long Street. (1st Street, West of Central Market.)

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMFAY, JAPANESE ARTIST. Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

BISMARCK & CO., Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.

Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, &c. &c. &c. 57 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central

TO LET

TO LET.

No. 11, GAGE STREET, Eight Rooms, from 1st June, 1905.

Apply to—

E. A. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbutnot Road.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1905. [1195]

TO LET.

No. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1905. [2069]

TO LET.

HOUSES IN AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Moderate rentals.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1905. [2385]

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Offices, TWO ROOMS in Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1905.

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the annex, from 1st September next, suitable for Offices. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. H. GRACE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [1350]

TO LET.

"TANG YUEN" No. 18, MACDONNELL ROAD, containing 18 Rooms and Bath Rooms; a well laid out Garden and Lawn. Full View of Harbour. Lately occupied as a First-Class Hotel. Part or whole of premises can be let.

Apply to—

LUK CHEUK MAN, No. 81, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1653]

OFFICES TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 16th September, 19

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

PORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PINGUEY"	On 6th November.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 7th November.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 14th November.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 21st November.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	On 28th November.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 29th November.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 5th December.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"HUICHOW"	On 12th December.	
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 19th December.	
FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	On 7th November.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 21st November.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 24th November.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	On 5th December.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	On 19th December.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 20th December.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS	"PINGSUEY"	On 7th November.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO	"OANFA"	On 1st December.	
HAMA	"KREEMUN"	On 5th November.	
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"MACHAON"	On 5th November.	

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. (9-10)

Hongkong, 18th October, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YCHOOW"	On 2nd November.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, ETC.	"TAIYUAN"	On 2nd November.
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 4th November.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 7th November.
CEBU and LOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 9th November.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. (11)

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
HYADES	3,753	Geo. Wright	Monday, November 20th
TREMONT	3,636	T. W. Gentry	Friday, November 24th
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	Saturday, December 9th
PLEIADES	3,753	F. G. Parington	Friday, December 29th

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-screw ss. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
For further information apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1905



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

	FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	{	"DAIJIN MARU"	} SUNDAY, 5th Nov.,
AND AMOI		H. OHTA	
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	{	"DAIGI MARU"	} SUNDAY, 12th Nov.,
AND AMOI		S. TAGAMI	

FOR	THE CHARTERED S.S.	LEAVING
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW	"TRIUMPH" A. HANSEN	WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with electric light.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office
at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905.

T. ARIMA, Manager. (14)

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BATHURST, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES
IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
STEAMERS.

STEAMERS	TO	DATE
PRINCESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY	8th November
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	22nd November
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY	6th December
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	20th December
PRINZ BITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	3rd January
GRINSENAU	WEDNESDAY	17th January
ROON	WEDNESDAY	31st January
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY	14th February
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY	28th February

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship
"PRINCESS ALICE," Captain Ch. Polack, with MALES, PASSENGERS,
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES AND GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 6th November. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 7th November, and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 7th November.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipt will be signed for less than \$2.50.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Lines can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"BENGAL"	About 2nd	Freight and Passage.
LONDON & C. VIA SUEZ	"COROMANDEL"	Noon, 4th	See Special
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	"G. M. Montford"	November	Advertisement.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	"PALERMO"	About 6th	Freight only.
MOJI and KOBE	"E. G. Andrews"	November	

LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.
SOCOTRA
W. R. Hickey
For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	TO	DATE
AILACRAIG, British str., 1,239, K. E. Theobald	16th Oct.—Manila 13th Oct., Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.	
PAKAT, German str., 1,017, H. Domes, 30th Oct.—Bangkok 22nd Oct., Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.		
SIKONGAN, Dutch str., 1,200, Linderhof, 28th Oct.—Singapore 16th October, Sugar—Chine.		
TAIYUAN, British str., 2,200, L. Dawson, 31st October—Kobe 24th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.		
TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,340, J. Williamson, 30th Oct.—Saigon 24th Oct., Meal, etc.—Chine.		
THYRA, Norwegian str., 2,419, H. Pedersen, 30th Oct.—Kuchinotsu 14th Oct., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.		
TSING, German str., 1,839, A. Kirok, 16th Oct.—Saigon 11th Oct., General—Jensen & Co.		
TSIKAN, British str., 1,465, C. Lindbergh, 17th October—Sydney 23rd Sept. and Manila 15th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.		
Yochow, British str., 1,305, J. Brown, 29th Oct.—Shanghai 26th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.		
ZAPRO, British str., 1,618, R. Rodger, 30th Oct.—Manila 24th Oct., General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.		
ECLIPSE, British ship, 2,969, McBrady, 31st July—New York 14th April and Anger 13th July, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.		
ECUADOR, German 4-m. barque, 2,189, O. Drikmann, 2nd Sept.—New York 19th May, Perforin—Ordor.		
EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 3,093, E. Beetham, 25th Oct.—Yacouy 2nd Oct. and Shanghai 22nd, Mail and General—C. P. & Co.		
ESKAD, British str., 1,623, Driff, 27th Oct., Moji 21st Oct., Coal—Bradley & Co.		
FLENNY LODGE, British str., 2,075, J. Newman, 31st October—Moji 25th October, Coal—Shewan, Tomes & Co.		
GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, R. S. Penney, 23rd Oct.—Java, Singapore via Ho-how 14th Oct., Sugar—J. W. McK. & Co.		
GERMANIA, German str., 1,714, J. Petersen, 31st Oct.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 15th Oct., Rice—Simmons & Co.		
HAICHING, British str., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 31st Oct.—Fochow, Awoy and Swatow 30th Oct., General—Douglas Leprik & Co.		
HAINAM, French str., 178, Roulet, 12th Oct.—from Kongsuon—Bradley & Co.		
HANYANG, British str., 2,200, McIntosh, 30th Oct.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 25th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.		
HONGBERG, German str., 1,275, H. Hammer, 20th October—Moji 13th Oct., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.		
JOHANNE, German str., 952, Iphand, 3rd Oct.—Bangkok 21st Oct., Rice and General—Jensen & Co.		
KAMPOR, French str., 412, Le Bell, 3rd Oct.—Saigon 29th Sept., General—Chine.		
KWANGTAI, Chinese str., 1,530, Wm. H. Lund, 31st Oct.—Shanghai 23rd Oct., General—Chine.		
LANSHANG, German str., 2,300, Sperling, 7th Aug.—Saigon 2nd Aug. at, Ballast—Jensen & Co.		
LISA, Swedish str., 1,377, H. Horn Dahl, 17th Oct.—Shanghai 13th October, General—Chine.		
LOONGMOON, German str., 1,245, Kalkofen, 26th Oct.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 20th Oct., Rice—Simmons & Co.		
LOONGMOON, British str., 1,662, A. Y. Gaudback, 30th October—Manila 27th Oct., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
LOYAL, German str., 624, L. Lorenzen, 31st Oct.—Hongay 28th Oct., Coal—Sander, Wieler & Co.		
MANCHURIA, American str., 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 29th Oct., San Francisco, 27th Sept. and Shanghai 26th Oct., Mail and General—P. M. S. S. Co.		

**MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS**
For Nervous
Exhaustion
CHAPOTEAU'S
Phosphoglycerate
OF LIME
The modern restorative
of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional
men, teachers, students,
etc. and in debility, neural
gout, depression of nervous
origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and
promotes digestion.

**For Nervous
Exhaustion**
CHAPOTEAU'S
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OF LIME
The modern restorative
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For brainworkers, professional
men, teachers, students,
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gout, depression of nervous
origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and
promotes digestion.

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.
and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,
with which is incorporated
"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,"
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum
Postage to any part of the World 32

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTER-
DAM, ANTWERP, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship
"C. FERD. LAEISZ."
Captain Meyendorff, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M.
Any Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazard-
ous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and
stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which time
they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 2nd Nov. will be subject
to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 2nd Nov. at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. (243)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the
2nd November will be landed at Consignees'
risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company,
Limited.
Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE
and PENANG are requested to take IM-
MEDIATE delivery of their Goods from
alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge
of the vessel will be landed and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. (243)

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"SACHSEN,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company,
Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 11 P.M.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 6th November will be
subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on Monday, the 6th November, at
9.30 A.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 11th
November, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st November, 1905. (5)

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.
Cable Address, "KWAISHA."
which applies to all Branch Offices and Hong-
kong and Shanghai Agencies.

AI, ABC 5th Edition, Western Union Codes
used.

All Letters Addressed—
MANAGERS, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of
place under.

BRANCH OFFICES:—
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU
AND HANKOW.

AGENTS:—
SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TEPP.
HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.
MANILA: MACDONALD & CO.
CHINKING: GEARING & CO.
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Im-
perial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the
Imperial Armies; the Imperial Railway
Sanyo, Kiushu and the other Principal Rail-
ways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign
Mail and Freight Steamers.
EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong,
Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North
China, Korean ports and America.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima,
Ochi, Shinno, Namazu and Kami-Yamada
Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will
shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the
best Buzen Coal.
Sole Agents for Kigyo, Komatsu (Tagawa)
and Yashimori Collieries (Karatzen).
The Head and Branch Offices and the Agents
of the Company will receive any order for
Coal produced from the above Collieries.
Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted
to 1,520,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL.
Now and additional shafts at the Takashima
Colliery have been completed and this well-
known best and most economical steam coal in
the EAST is now produced in abundance and
can be supplied in any quantity.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. (108)

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.	FRANCE.	GERMAN.	ITALIAN.	PORTUGUESE.	UNITED STATES.
Aspern, cruiser, 2,477 tons, 21 guns, 7,300 h.p. Capt. Friedrich Grinzenberger, Singapore	Kaiserin Elisabeth, cruiser, 4,400 tons, 29 guns, 5,000 h.p., Captain Miril, Singapore	Kaiser Franz Josef I., Austrian cruiser, 5,000 tons, Capt. Ferdinand Bubly, Hongkong	Comte, gunboat, 575 tons, 4 guns, 433 h.p. Lieut. M. du Vignaux, Gulf of Siam	Osaka, cruiser, 4,019 tons, 31 guns, 9,500 h.p., Bain d'Along	Decidua, gunboat, 645 tons, 10 guns, 1,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. L. Fock, Haiphong
Acheron, armoured gunboat, 1,706 tons, 10 guns 1700 h.p., Lieut. Furet, Saigon	Argus, gunboat, 123 tons, — guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. Jannet, Canton	Avallanche, gunboat, 140 tons, 5 guns, 150 h.p., Haiphong	Batonnet, gunboat, Lieut. Lefevre, Saigon	Caronde, gunboat, Lieut. Hne, Saigon	Casse-tete, gunboat, 140 tons, 5 guns, 150 h.p., Saigon
Comete, gunboat, 575 tons, 4 guns, 433 h.p. Lieut. M. du Vignaux, Gulf of Siam	O'A'sen, cruiser, 4,019 tons, 31 guns, 9,500 h.p., Bain d'Along	Decidua, gunboat, 645 tons, 10 guns, 1,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. L. Fock, Haiphong	Descey, cruiser, 3,985 tons, 14 guns, 5,500 h.p., Comander Amet, Bale d'Along	Dupetit Thours, armoured cruiser, 10,014 tons, Saigon	Eslee, gunboat, Lieut. Mere, Haiphong
Francisque, destroyer, 303 tons, 7 guns, 6300 h.p., Lieut. Cotani, Haiphong	Fronte, destroyer, 350 tons, 7 guns, 303 h.p., Lieut. Jehenne, Haiphong	Guydon, cruiser, 9376 tons, 36 guns, 20,200 h.p., Captain Goulet, Saigon	Guichen, protected cruiser, flagship of Rear Admiral de Fauroux de Jonquieres, Captain. Prat, Saigon	Haut, cruiser, gunboat, Lieut. Portier, Haiphong	Jacquin, gunboat, Lieut. Corleau, Haiphong
Javeline, destroyer, 307 tons, 7 guns, 303 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Benassut, Haiphong	Kersaint, gunboat, 1250 tons, 6 guns, 2200 h.p., Comdr. Le Gellou, Saigon	Lynx, submarine, Lieut. Armbruster, Saigon	Montcalm, cruiser (Flagship of Vice-Admiral Richard, Commander in Chief, 9700 tons, 12 guns, 19,600 h.p., Capt. Marol, Hongkong	Mousquet, destroyer, Lieut. Prat, Bain d'Along	Olyx, gunboat, — tons, — guns, — h.p., Lieut. Audemard, Yangtze
Peiho, gunboat, Lieut. Lavissiere, Tongkat	Pistolot, destroyer, Lieut. de Roinach-Worth, Bain d'Along	Protée, submarine, Lieut. Glorion, Saigon	Redoutable, battleship, (in reserve) 9437 tons, 8 guns, 6071 h.p., Rear Admiral de Tardieu, Saigon	Sabre, destroyer, Lieut. Lebar, Haiphong	Styx, cruiser, 1796 tons, 10 guns, 1700 h.p., Comdr. T. de Balincourt, Saigon
Surprise, gunboat, 629 tons, 2 guns, 900 h.p., Lieut. Reque, Haiphong	Takong, destroyer, Lieut. Gaillard, Saigon	Vauban, battleship, (reserve) 11,500 tons, 23 guns, 4500 h.p., Lieut. —, Hongay	Vigilante, gunboat, 123 tons, 7 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. Jemca, Canton	Bussard, cruiser, 1857 tons, 15 guns, 2900 h.p., Comdr. Huss	Fatherland, gunboat, — tons, — guns, — h.p., Captain von Buelow, Wuhu
Furst Bismarck, (flagship), 11,000 tons, 36 guns, 14,000 h.p., Captain Frowe Tsingtau	Geier, cruiser, 1776 tons, 15 guns, 2960 h.p., Comdr. von Studnitz	Hansa, cruiser, 6213 tons, 34 guns, 10,000 h.p., Captain Weber, Tsingtau	Illis, gunboat, 1900 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p., Comdr. Baron von M. Hülssom, Canton	Jaguar, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p., Commander Wilbrandt, Yangtze	Luchs, gunboat, 850 tons, 10 guns, 1344 h.p., Commander Kroenckel
Seedler, cruiser, 1640 tons, 15 guns, 2800 h.p., Commander Porcius, (aground at Labuan)	Thetis, cruiser, 2680 tons, 24 guns, 8000 h.p., Captain Voit, Shanghai	Tiger, gunboat, 300 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p., Commander Demling, Tsingtau	Tytila, cruiser, Captain Schuch	Tsingtau, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 1300 h.p., Commander Giebler, Canton	Vorwärts, gunboat, — tons, 3 guns, 5

